OTHELLO'S COUNTRY

Characteristic Features of a Mohammedan Stronghold.

COOKING IN CLAY BASINS

Women Clad in Blankets and Men in Gowns.

BRIDES GET SEVEN HOT BATHS

Moorish Customs Governing Courtship and Weddings in the Land of the Moorish Turban.

(Copyright, 1907, by Frank G. Carpenter.) TANGIER. Morocco.

Come with me this bright Sunday morning and take a look at some of the odd things in this land of Othello. The somberfaced Moors are going to and fro through the streets and we shall meet with many a scowl. We shall not see the faces of their Desdemonas, and we shall have to move carefully for fear of giving offense. We shall first take a bird's-eye view of Tangier before we start to walk through it. The city lies on the edge of the Atlantic ocean in a hollow or nest in these wild African hills. It has a big wall around it

a half-dozen in all Morocco. This country, which is six times as large as the state of Ohio, and which contains one-tenth as many people as our whole country, has no other roads than bridle paths, and all the more many people as our whole paths, and all the more many people as our whole country, has no other roads than bridle paths, and all the more many people as our whole donkeys.

The Women of the Moors. transportation is on horses, mules, donkeys or camels, and also upon men. Here in Tangler there is not even a hand cart or a wheelbarrow, but there are so many passenger donkeys that one has to jump from side to side to keep out of their way. They go along without bridles or halters, directed by the cries and the sticks of the donkey boys, who follow behind. They are the drays of Tangier.

How Freight is Carried.

These pack donkeys carry enormous loads I saw today two little fellows not much

Among the other donkey sights I saw this afternoon was a caravan, each ani-mal loaded with two heavy bags of flour. The little fellows had to brace them-selves while the men threw on the bags.

The Women of the Moors.

Among the strangest sights here are the

romen. One does not see much of them, except an eye or so, but they look out nevertheless. If one of you American girls will take a well-worn blanket of thin white flannel and drape it about your body, over your clothes, so that it hides the whole of your person, wrapping a fold or so about the head and leaving only a crack for one eye, or perhaps both, you will have a fair representation of the common Moorish girl higher than my waist, almost covered by as she goes along the streets. The only an upright piano, which rested on their bare skin one can see is the little section backs as they walked through the main about the eyes; at least, not until the lady backs as they walked through the main streets of the city. Every one knows what such a thing weighs and how six men are required to lift one in our country. The piano was in a pine box and the little beasts carried it on their bare backs, steadied by two porters, who walked at the side. The animals had enormous ears and their rat-like tails, shaved close, made me think of abbreviated black snake whips. Both ware ragged and knotty and scarred little time at the doors while greeting each Both were ragged and knotty and scarred with the sores where their masters had cut away the skin in order that they might the easier hurry them onward by goading the raw flesh.

Some of the lower class females go about with bare faces, and an old woman may, now and then, drop the covering which hides her features. The young and the pretty are always kept hidden, and I no-





Tangier From The Roof

and its blue and white houses remind me of a lot of gigantic store boxes jumbled to-gether in all sorts of shapes. The highest part is the citadel, where the governor lives. There he holds court and there is his pris-on, where scores of half-naked miserable beings are shut up, with chains around their legs. At night they sleep on the stones, all tied together by one chain which binds the necks of the whole criminal crowd. They do their own cooking, and their friends must furnish the food or starve on short rations of dry bread and water. There is no habeas corpus act here, and it is not hard for a man of influence to

get a poorer brother in jail.

Tangier From the Citadel. Let us stand together near the governor's palace and take a look over the city. What a strange town is this within almost rifle shot of Europe, here at the beginning of the twentieth century. The roofs are flat are no smokestacks and no smoke. There are sixty thousand people living in that jumble of houses below us, and they eat at least three meals a day. Their cooking is done upon fires of charcoa; made in clay basins, half the size of a wash bowl with a hole at the side for the draft. Some of the larger establishments have little brick ovens built into the walls of their kitchens, but the cooking there is done the same way. The land about here is useless and the fuel is costly, an armful of faggots as big as a broom handle costing a dollar; charcoal is proportionately high.

About all the washing is done in cold wa-

ter. We can see the clothes drying on the roofs of the houses. There are but few yards, and the laundresses often dry their clothes near the streams, outside the city. where they wash, pounding the garments or

The Water Works of the Moors.

There is a scarcity of water in almost every Moroccan city. Tangler has no water works, and it is short on sewers and other modern improvements. The streets here and there. Each bag holds about ten gallons and the sprinkling water comes from the sea. Other earriers go from house to house, with fresh water, which they bring from the wellsbehmh hmh mhmhmhh side the city. They ring bells as they go; and have little brass cups in which they will give you all you can drink for less than a cent. I should, however, as soon think of drinking a cup of pure typhold bacteria as of tasting such water, although I stopped one of these ragged old water beggars today and bought a cup while my guide, Mohammed, snapped my camera Such men receive about four cents per skinfull, and they ald in supplying the

Much of the cooking and washing water is brought into the city in little five-gallon kegs, two or three of which are slung on each side of a donkey, the peddler sitting on top or walking behind. I venture that there are 500 men who tote water in one way or another in this town of Tangier.

The Drays of Tangier. "And why do they not have water

stumble and throw his load over his head

Or linore

It took two lusty porters to replace the My heavy trunks were brought from the boat to the hotel upon donkeys, and I have seen donkeys without number carrying sand in baskets, bringing in charcoal and wood and even loaded with stones and bricks for building material There is a new business block going up now not far from the American legation, all the bricks and sand for which is carried upon donkeys.

Mules and Horses.

Some freighting is done by mules. I saw two going along the street today with the iron girders for a building strapped to their backs. The mules also serve as riding animals, and I have ridden for miles upon them through the country about. The saddles are great red cushions a foot thick, and the stirrups so and there is not a chimney in sight. There big that they rest the whole foot from the heel to the toe. The natives rile their donkeys or mules sitting far back, with their long legs hanging down. The na-tive women ride astride. They look like rag bags tied to the saddles, and their covered heads bob up and down as the

Morocco has many fine horses of Arabian blood. Some of those here are rid-den by Moors clad in long white gowns. with high pointed hoods which hand loose about their fierce bearded faces Some such belong to the Moorish cavalry as may be seen by the rifles they carry They use short stirrups, and their knees are high upon the saddle.

Moorish Street Scenes.

But turn now and look at the people as they pass by. Notice these sober-faced Mohammedans dressed all in white, their faces of all complexions shining out of their hoods. They are all bearded, and the elder ones have long gray whiskers which hang down on the chest. Many of the couple joining hands while prayers wear turbans, and the bare feet of all are are sprinkled by men who go through them with goatskin bags on their backs, bending half double as they scatter the drops and there. Each bag holds about the been gossiping for more than an hour. A little later these streets will be border-lasts almost all night. This is followed been gossiping or more vitting on the clad in bright yellow slippers. Observa ed with groups of men sitting on the ed with groups of men sitting on the ground or upon low stools, leaning back against the walls as they chat together. They spend a great deal of time in the tea houses and are fond of entertaining each other. This is a Mohammedan land, and no one ever introduces his wife or daughter to his friend. The two sexes are kept wide apart, and this throws the men more together and makes friendship among them a more common feature than in our part of the world.

Negroes, Jews and Others.

In addition to the Moors dressed in white there are other odd characters which we meet at every step. There are rough fellows in gowns and hoods of dark gray or brown, flerce-looking mountaineers with can little ones, although they seem differ-brown faces and negro slaves as black as a ent. They dress somewhat like their parstove. There are many mulattoes. There are men from the desert and beyond, travelers from Fez and other Moroccan towns and laborers, some of whom are almost in

One queer genius is a beggar who claims

of the face, in addition to the outside covering, which they hold tight as they go. They Like Good Clothes.

I am told that the Moorish girls are fond es, and that these ghostly wrappings often hide costly garments. They wear a kaftan, a sort of walst and skirt which reaches to the feet, and over this a garment of fine goods, through which the bright kaftan shows. They have belts of leather or sashes of gold thread. They sometimes have handkerchiefs about their heads, held up by cardboard. They are fond of jewelry and load themselves down with earrings, bracelets and anklets. They paint the eyebrows, lips and cheeks, but do

Slavery Still Common.

As far as I can learn, the Moorish ladies have an easy time. They nearly all have slaves, and this is especially so of those outside Tangier. There are also slaves here, but the chief markets for them are in the cities of the south, this place being too near Europe to permit their being publicly exposed and sold. Most of the slaves come from the Soudan, and the greater part are females. Coal black greater part are remaies. Coal black negresses are in great demand, and they will bring from \$20 to \$1.000, according to age and beauty. One of the dragomen about the hotel here tells me he bought an eleven-year-old girl last week for about \$89, and he added that she pleased him so well that he would not take \$150 for his bargain. Such slaves become a part of the family and their children are considered legitimate. sidered legitimate.

How the Moors Marry.

It is difficult to learn much about the customs of courtship and marriage in a land where the woman subject is tabooed, but I can give you some information. Every Mohammedan here, as elsewhere, has the right to four wives, but these Moors as a rule have but one. The chief reason for this is that two or more female heads of a family create discord, and the husband has to keep as many different establishments as he has wives. In Fez. where the people are richer, it is some-what different; but even there the wealthy Moor prefers to add slaves to his harem to taking on an extra wife.

Marriages are made at an early age. Girls wed at fifteen or sixteen and young men at twenty or twenty-five. There is no such thing as courtship, and the matches are usually arranged by the parents of the respective families. There is always a marriage contract and the groom is expected to pay a dowry. In a marriage among wealthy families there are always preliminary feasts and presents. The groom sends dates and other fruits to his sweetheart, and the prospective bride puts herself into training in order that she may sweetheart, and the prospective bride puts herself into training in order that she may look her best at the wedding. She takes frequent steam baths, and for a week before the marriage has one every day. At the same time her cheeks are painted with rouge, and her finger nails, toe nails, and even her feet and the lower parts of her arms and legs are decorated with henna, a red coloring matter which is in common a red coloring matter, which is in common

ise throughout the orient. At the Wedding.

I have seen a number of wedding processions here in Tangier. The bride is carried about in a great covered chair or box, and there is music and dancing. The ceremony usually takes place on Friday, which is the Mohammedan Sunday. It consists largely are said over them. On her wedding day by other feasts throughout the next week

or more.
I am told that a Moorish husband's first duty is to unbraid his wife's hair, and that, thereafter, she puts on the especial dress of the married woman. The ordinary Mohammedan marriage is, I understand, moderately happy, and it is said that the stronger character usually rules the household. Divorces are easily accomplished in all Mohammedan countries, and the man who wishes to get rid of his wife has no trouble in doing so

Among the Babies.

I wish I cc show you some of these Moorish child: ... which are flocking about me. They are just as sweet as our Amerients, the boys wearing red fez caps and long white gowns. While playing in the streets many go bareheaded, and if you will imagine a crowd of little Americans of say six, eight and ten years dressed in

head. Later this is allowed to spread out until it finally covers the whole head. The hair is then put up in plaits and braided.

The boy's head is shaved as soon as he is born, and is kept shaved for the greater part of his life thereafter. Each rich family has its own barber, and the barber keeps the head of the boy in order for nothing until he is married. At that time he receives a present and is well paid thereafter. Every man is shaved regularly, and the whole head is scraped, except the and the whole head is scraped, except the lock left on the crown, by which as a handle the Mohammaden thinks he may be pulled into heaven. The man shaved sits upon the ground, the barber soaping and lathering him as he bends over him. The lathering him as he bends over him. The hair is cut close to the scalp, a good job leaving it like the skin of a drum head sprinkled with black pepper.
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

AMONG THE

The session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Thursday evening was concluded shortly after 11 o'clock with the installation of the newly elected officers. The report of the committee on the state of the order approved most of the recommendations of the grand master in regard to the work of the order, and was adopted. The Odd Fellows' Home Association submitted a report showing total assets of \$10,085, including the special fund in the Grand Lodge treasury. The time for electing representatives to the Grand Lodge was changed from June to December. No other amendments to existing laws were made, but an amendment was submitted and sent to the subordinate lodges seeking to change the terms of officers in subordinate lodges from six months to one year. This will come up for action at the next session of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge year just closed has

been one of the most successful in the history of the jurisdiction. There has been a substantial increase in membership, the financial condition of the Grand Lodge has been strengthened and much interest in the work of the order is manifested among the membership. Much credit for these conditions is accorded to the retiring grand mas-ter, E. W. Bradford. The appreciation of his services was shown by the unanimous adoption of a set of resolutions and the ap-pointment of a committee to have them emgrossed and framed and present the

In his annual report, submitted to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at this week's session, Grand Master E. W. Bradford spoke as follows of the proposed "Ancient Link League:" "Under authority given by the Grand Lodge I appointed Past Grand Masters James H. Crew, John H. Wood and John I. Brown a committee to take under consideration, the question of forming an consideration the question of forming an organization composed of members of the order residing here, but holding membership in other jurisdictions. This committee, in co-operation with myself, succeeded in collecting the names and addresses of about 200 brothers who would be eligible to membership in such an organization. An organization was effected, which has been named the Ancient Link League, and which I believe is qualified to fill the requirements of such a club as mentioned in my last report, and which, I think, is entitled to the encouragement and support of our members. At the meeting at which the ormembers. At the meeting at which the organization was effected we had present Past Grand Sire and Grand Secretary John B. Goodwin, Gen. M. A. Raney and other prominent members of the order, all of whom spoke strongly in encouragement of the movement and indorsed its purposes."

Of the Odd Fellow dead of the year the grand master said: "Since the last annual session the hand of death has fallen heavily upon this Grand Lodge. On February 22, 1906, we attended the funeral of Representative J. L. Irwin, P. G. of Covenant Lodge, No. 13, a zealous, active worker in the cause of Odd Fellowship and a man who exemplified the true principle of fraternity in his intercourse with his fellowmen. On the same day Past Grand Master John W. Thompson was called to his home Thompson was called to his home beyond the vale. On February 25, 1906, we attended his funeral. He was a man of sterling worth and high character, whose presence and assistance will be missed in the councils of this body. Again, on March 30, after a very brief illness, Grand Representative Frederick A. Stier died. He was stricken with paralysis at his home, and lingered but a few days in a semi-con-scious condition. That the love of Odd Felhis mind and heart even at the last moment is attested by the fact that the last conscious act of his life was to press the hand of his son-in-law. Past Grand Master W. W. Millan, with the grip of the degree of truth

"On June 11, 1906, this Grand Lodge again suffered a severe loss in the death of Representative Edwin B. Hay of Beacon Lodge, No. 15. But a few days before his death he had been in apparent good health



E. W. Bradford. Retiring Grand Master, I. O. O. F.

and in the possession of all of his splendid faculties for usefulness, but was suddenly stricken with a severe stomach trouble, which failed to yield to the most skillful treatment and nursing, and in a few days resulted fatally. His genial presence and wise counsel, which always aided so much to make our meetings pleasant and fraternal and so materially assisted in their con-duct, will be sorely missed for many days. It would be hard to select from our membership those who are more useful and more helpful in the work of the order than these good brothers who have gone during this year. Let us profit by their examples, that their influence may live on in our

Gen. M. A. Raney, commanding the Patriarchs Militant branch, I. O. O. F., has been spending a short time at headquarters in this city. His office while here is with the military secretary, Brig. Gen. E. W. Bradford, in the Washington Loan and Trust building. Gen. Raney reports the Militant as keeping pace in growth with the other branches of the order and being In an unusually prosperous condition. He will soon leave for a series of visitations through the departments of the west, going as far west as California. He says it is ex-pected that the Patriarchs will make a record demonstration at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in St. Paul next

The annual grand visitation of the grand high priest and his associate officers was made to Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M., last Monday evening. The following was the program of the evening: Reading of reports; tenor solo, Charles E. Myers; violin solo, "Cavatina," Brooke Amiss; baritone solo, "Mona," J. Henry Kaiser; "The Cousin Song," J. Walter Humphrey; re-

marks by Jacobus S. Jones The present official line of Mount Vernon Chapter is as follows: Allen Bussius, high priest; James T. Gibbs, king; Roe Fulkerson, scribe; John H. Olcott, secretary; John S. Beach, treasurer; John A. Goodier, captain of the host; Frank A. Sebring. principal sojourner; Roger O'Donnell, royal arch captain; Harry G. Kimball, master of third vall; Arthur L. Bryant, master of

ment and euchre party next Thursday evening at National Rifles' Armory. In his last circular Eminent Commander Moyer last circular Eminent Commander Moyer said: "The Templar year is all too rapidly drawing to a close and we are still short of the coveted mark—600. However, the goal can still be reached if each member will only embrace every favorable opportunity to bring in the ripening grain.

"A temporary organization of the drill corps was effected at the close of the last conclave. At a meeting of the corps a code of by-laws was adopted. The next meeting of the corps will be held in the asylum on the 25th instant, at which time permanent officers will be elected.

"At the communication of the Grand Lodge, F. A. M., of the District of Columbia, our captain general, Sir Knight Charles E. Baldwin, was advanced to the

Charles E. Baldwin, was advanced to the office of junior grand deacon, and Past Commander Alexander Grant made his debut in the grand line as junior grand steward. The Grand Lodge is fortunate in having such able men and zealous Ma-sons in line." The circular also contains a memorial card for the late Dr. George H. Shoulters, who was knighted September 12, 1879, and died December 14, 1906.

A largely attended meeting of Modern Tent, Knights of the Modern Maccabees, of the District, was held on the evening of Wednesday, January 16. A number of candidates were initiated into the order. Following the initiation a social session was held, which was presided over by C. O. McIntosh. During the evening a mu-

O. McIntosh. During the evening a mu-sical and literary program was given. A joint installation of the newly elected officers of Fraternal, Modern and Pro-gressive Tents, Knights of the Modern Maccabees of the District, will be held at Pythian Temple Wednesday, January 23.

Ascalon Temple, No. 81, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorrassan, which is composed only of members of the Knights of Pythias, only of members of the Knights of Pythias, held a business meeting at the Pythian Temple Monday night. The reports of the officers showed the temple to have made large gains during the year. The committee appointed at the December meeting to consider the question of holding a ball reported that it had secured the main hall of the temple for the third annual ball hall of the temple for the third annual ball of the organization for the 27th of February. The committee having the affair in charge is S. M. Pearson, A. Kahlert, A. J. David, M. T. Pimes, J. G. McQueen and J. M. McCall. This being the meeting for the installation of new officers, Imperial Nawab Marquis deputized Imperial Repre-Nawab Marquis deputized Imperial Representative A. J. David to install the officers for the coming year. The new officers of the temple are as follows: Royal vizier, S. M. Pearson; grand emir, M. T. Pimes; mabedi, G. F. Day; secretary, A. J. David (re-elected); treasurer, Albert Kahlert (re-elected); satrap, J. M. McCall; sahib, W. H. Whiting; sheik, W. S. Marquis, After the installation Royal Vizier S. M. Pearson addressed the temple, outlining his aims and hopes for the coming year. Among and hopes for the coming year. Among other things, he spoke of an increase of at least 150 members, a new degree team and a renewed enthusiasm in the work of the temple. He made the following appointments: Mokanna, W. H. Vandervort; joc, G. W. Sollers; ceremonial degree master, T. A. Bynum. The temple fixed February 11 as the date for the next ceremonial, when it is expected that quite a large class will be initiated.

Syracusians Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, the winner of the first prize at the jubilee recently held by the order, celebrated that fact in an unique and pleasing way by a jubilee of its own in the main hall of the Pythian Temple, at which time the rank of knight was conferred in amplified form on eighteen esquires. Syracusians Lodge has profited much by the jubilee, and has set as her mark for the (re-elected); inner guard, S. S. Hessler, jr.; outer guard, L. B. Nye (re-elected); trustees, H. A. Rau, W. Dargie and J. W. Dawson; representatives to the Grand Lodge, J. W. Dawson, H. A. Rau, L. B. Nye, Albert Kahlert and J. G. Mc-Oueen; representative to the general relief Queen; representative to the general relief bureau, W. Arthur Storm.

The public installation of the officers of National Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Mac-cabees of the World, will occur next Wednesday evening at Pythian Temple.

Eli C. Birdsey, grand recorder of the attended the convention for the extension of American commerce as a delegate from the Nutmeg state. While here he called on Grand Captain General Frank H. (2) on Grand Captain General Frank H. Thomas and Grand Recorder, Arvine W. John-ston. Mr. Birdsey lives at Meriden, and answered with its divan for a second bed is past grand commander of Connecticut

The following officers of Salem Lodge, No. 22, L. O. O. F., have been installed: B. J. Cady, noble grand; C. M. Lucas, vice grand; J. K. Davison, secretary; W. H. Nash, financial secretary; Alpheus Davison, Nash, financial secretary; Alpheus Davison, treasurer; J. W. Payne, warden; James M. Er gland, outside guard; George C. Glick, cenductor; J. W. Wayland, inside guard; C. W. Teates, right supporter to noble grand; J. E. Snow, left supporter to noble grand; W. L. Beasley, right supporter to vice grand; J. B. Bowie, left supporter to vice grand; O. D. Wayland, right scene supporters. William Nally chanlain er; William Nally, chaplain.

The installation of the officers of Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., took place Monday night, with Mrs. Ethel Mattern as installing officer, with a corps of assistants. The following are officers for the new term: Noble Grand, Mrs. Lulu Phillips; vice grand, Mrs. Grace L. Mahaney; recording secretary, Mrs. Margaret H. Laughlin; financial secretary, Mrs. Belle H. Gibson; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Billings. Esther is the youngest Rebekah lodge in the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, and has had a healthy growth from its organization. It was instituted April 24, 1905, with a membership of twenty-six Its one hundred.

Capitol Council, No. 320, Royal Arcanum. recently installed its officers for the new term at Pythian Temple. The installation ceremonies were conducted by the installing officer, H. A. Lentz, deputy grand regent. The new officers are: Representative o the Grand Council, A. O. Hutterly; alternate representative to the Grand Council, William Mackenzie; regent, W. B. Pettus; rice regent, W. L. Buckley; orator, Maurice B. Sinshelmer; sitting past regent, S. I. Bessellevre; secretary, H. C. Scott; collector, W. M. Frank; treasurer, Joseph Jacobt; haplain, M. D. Schaefer; guide, J. W. Williams; warden, Louis Isaacs; centry W. R. Verlander; trustees, M. Price, Ja-cob Brock and L. Silverman; delegate to hospital bed fund, N. K. Buck; delegate to immediate relief fund, W. M. Frank.

The Grand Oriental Court of the District of Columbia met at 902 Pennsylvania avenue Monday. Grand Orient Fred N. Web-ber and his staff of officers conferred the "sublime" degree on thirty-seven candidates. About three hundred members of the order were present. Complete silence was maintained during the ceremonies. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall. Grand Scribbler H. S. Stow reports an increase in membership of eighty-seven during the past two months. A class of fifty-two will be initiated February 23.

At the last meeting of Dorcas Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., the following officers were installed: Noble grand, Mrs. Bettle Adams; vice grand, Mrs. Lida Paylor; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella B. Russ; financial secretary, Mrs. Mary De-ment; treasurer, Miss Nellie M. Smith; warden, Mrs. Abbie Gates; conductor, Miss warden, Mrs. Abble Gates; conductor, Miss Lizzie Carter; inside guardian, Mrs. Mary Miller; outside guardian, S. W. Mallory; R. S. N. G., E. W. Bradford; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Eva Schlaick; R. S. V. G., Mrs. E. L. Rule: L. S. V. G., Mrs. Bertha Suddarth; chaplain, Mrs. M. L. Baber. The installation was conducted by Mrs.

Enzabeth Leesnitzer, acting grand master, assisted by her corps of officers from Martha Washington Rebekah Lodge, Mrs. Car-rie Schippert acting as grand marshal. At the conclusion of the ceremony Miss Olga M. Vollten, on behalf of Dorcas Lodge, presented the installing officer with a berry poon, and expressed the appreciation of he lodge for the pleasing manner in which the officers had been installed. Mrs. Lee-



Mince Meat Talks.

The idea of Mince Pie as an exclusive Holiday dessert no longer prevails. The preparation of a high-grade Pure Food Commercial Mince Meat has met with a big demand, and

today sells from ocean to ocean at the rate or 12,000,000 2-pie 10c packages per year. None Such is dainty, rich, "meaty," full of choice fruits; and its famous spicy blend is just right. People who buy None Such buy again. Why don't you?

It makes Cakes, Fruit Puddings and Cookies, too.

ASK THE GROCER.

MERRELL-SOULE GO.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.



Genuine has blue signature

There is nothing quite so good

LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

in the sick-room, and nothing nearly so economical in the kitchen, for Beef Tea, Bouillons, and for full, rich Soups, Sauces, and Gravies.

Only a small quantity should be used at a time, it is so very highly concentrated.

Genuine has blue signature



Every woman, almost, has the hospitable instinct, and thoroughly enjoys having her friends with her. Some are natural hostesses, making any guest welcome and at home without apparent effort. Others make much hard work of entertaining, feeling that the house must be turned upside down and every family custom revolutionized, that the whole thing becomes such a burden as never to be entered into inadvisedly. "Cousin So and So," says one woman. "has so many servants and such a fine establishment that I am ashamed to

ask her here where I have to do my own work." Yet ten to one "Cousin So and So" would be glad enough to get away from fingers, piping hot, each guest finding be the splenders of her superior menage, and could eat a dozen without difficulty. Access the splendors of her superior menage, and get down to home cooking and the dear delights of a home life, with no argus-eyed butler and tattly lady's maid to be taken into consideration. The sooner we arrive at the conclusion

that a guest who does not care enough for us individually to be willing to slip into our regular home life without a jar isn't worth considering, the better for all concerned. It is the welcome that should count. Such a dear little dinner as I was invited to a few weeks ago. The hostess was a young woman, a librarian, busy every day and many of the evenings. She room. The living rooms were connected by double opened doors, and each girl claimed one. Each had its low bookcase overflowing with books, its easy chair and study table with drop light, while on the walls were some fine pictures, with various college and travel trophies. The front room was also utilized as a dining room, though there was no evidence o this when I arrived. After a little while one of the young women excused herself, and soon the appetizing aroma of a broiled steak floated in from the kitchen. And still no visible preparations for dinner. In a quarter of an hour the second woman laid aside her bit of embroidery upon which she had been engaged, drew back the study table from the center to the back of the room, went into the kitchen, and in a few moments the two returned bearing a cutting table between them daintily set with a fine linen cloth, the necessary silver and glasses, service plates for three, and cups of steaming bouillon. The table was de-posited in front of the double windows, which commanded a view of the star-lit sky (strange sight in city life), as well as less chain crawled the lighted cars like so many glowworms. So high were we that no noise reached us from the busy streets below; and there was no need for pulling the curtains, for no one could see in. On the broad window sills were set the jar of crisp crackers and a low dish of equally crisp celery, plates of bread and and water. So we ate, drank and were merry. When the bouillon was finished one of the girls removed the cups and brought in a thick, julcy porterhouse steak, with its garnish of parsley and a low dish of baked sweet potatoes. This service was all of the real blue willow ware picked up by the young women plece by piece, in strange, out-of-the-way places, as they had been able to find it. With this, too, came the bread and butter, celery and olives. How good everything tasted, and how long we sat and talked I do not know. There was no cross-visaged maid waiting for us to get through so she could get out. We had all the time there was, and, like all busy people, enjoyed the chance to rest and invite our souls to foregather. When this course was finally finished the young women lifted up table and contents and carried it into the kitchen, bringing it back in a few moments freshly laid with dish of fruit. These same young women were planning

a Christmas dinner for several friends who boarded. The turkey was to be roasted by the janitress of the apartment, but the rest was all to be attended to by the young wo-men after their morning engagements were finished. Two cutting tables were to be em-ployed on this occasion to seat the family, and there is no doubt but that they had a royal good time.

Thimble Party. While lavish entertainments still obtain among those who enjoy them and are willing to "pay the piper," simple and informal entertaining is also gaining in popularity. A thimble party is the novel entertainment given a week ago by the Society of New England Women. The members assembled at the early hour of 2 o'clock, bringing with them their sewing and knitting. After wraps were laid aside work and talk went on in good old New England fashion until candielight, when simple refreshments were served. During the afternoon one of the members who had enjoyed a trip along the coast of Labrador the summer gave a talk on her expenses. during the summer gave a talk on her ex-periences. Such unostentatious entertaining any one can compass, with no aftermath of caterers', florists' professional entertainers' or musicians' bills to follow.

For Sunday Night's Supper.

One queer genius is a beggar who claims to have been in America. He makes a compose of your imagination and steen the compose. These streets are so narrow that a see. These streets are so narrow that a cart could not be pushed through them. In some of can stand cart could not be pushed through them. In some of and cart could not be pushed through them. In some of and cart could not be pushed through them. In some of an standed through and touch both walls with my hands. There and touch both walls with my hands. There are not is not a wheeled vehicle inside this whole town, and for that matter, there are not is not a wheeled vehicle inside this whole town, and for that matter, there are not in the contains to have been in America. He makes a to have been in America. He makes a to have been in the years dressed in white night gowns playing on the streets and thoroughly enjoying themselves you will thoroughly enjoying themselves will the second vall; Fred M. Bock, master of first which they wil Buy a calve's tongue, boil in salted water

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Pigtail Party. A pigtail party afforded much fun re cently at a young married folks' gathering The pigtails were fried and eaten from th

cheese and pretzels.

Poverty _arties. These, too, are always voted a great suc cess even among the somewhat blase members of the "smart set." At one given no long ago for the benefit of a guild for crippled children invitations printed on butch

ers' paper were sent out in verse as for Mrs. —— and other ladies
Send this invitation hearty.
For Wednesday eve, December fifth,
To their fine and poverty party.

Fifty cents admission fee
Is what you have to pay, you see.
For good lee cream and home-made cake
Ten cents is asked, and change we take.

All those who come in garments gay Five cents must be prepared to pay. Ten cents is charged for jewels rare; Five cents for ornaments in halr.

The men are charged five cents a pair For patent leathers that they wear All those who in Tuxedos come

Our entertainment for this night Will be tableaux "out of sight," While in between with talent fine We'll try to pass away your time.

so come ye all with pockets full.
Of five and ten-cent pieces bright;
A reception will precede the fun.
At eight o clock this gala night. At these poverty parties, the men fr quently come in blue jeans and the wom-

in calico dresses and sunbonnets, whi refreshments and entertainment provide are of the simplest.

A Chocolatiere. A chocolatiere is distictly a woman's fun tion, frequently taking the place of after noon tea. The refreshments all have choco late in some form. There is hot choc late with whipped cream to drink, choc late ice cream, chocolate cakes with whi frosting or white cakes with chocola frosting and cholocate bonbons. As choc late is apt to become cloying when rother flavor is employed, the sandwichare preferably of plain bread and butte while olives stuffed or plain and salte

nuts fit in well with the chocolate scheme Vienna Chocolate.

Put into a double boiler one or one ar a half scant quarts milk and heat near to the bolling point. Cut four ounc chocolate in fine bits and put into a sma granite ware or iron saucepan with a lev salt spoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls sug and two tablespoonfuls hot water. Co-until smooth and shiny and do not I afraid of cooking too long. Now whi-into the hot milk beating lightly with Dover egg beater. Flavor with vanilla cinnamon and serve at once, putting tablespoonful whipped cream in each cu and filling up with the chocolate. Cookin the chocolate in this way prevents it fro settling in the cups and does away wi the greasy taste that many object to.

Chocolate Cookies.

Beat to a cream a half cup butter mes ured generously. Add gradually, beatle thoroughly, one cup sugar, a teaspoonf cinnamon, salt spoonful salt, and two ounces of chocolate melted. Add one we beaten egg and a half teaspoonful so dissolved in two tablespoonfuls milk wi flour to enable you to roll the dough thi It will take about two and a half cups, b put in no more than absolutely necessar Cut in circles and bake in a quick ove As fast as baked take from the pan, reing each cookle on the molding board make its edges even and perfect.

Cocoa Biscuit.

These are nice to serve with tea. To me them sift together one pint of flour th has once been sifted, three level teaspoo fuls baking powder, two level teaspoonft sugar, a salt spoonful salt and four ses tablespoonfuls butter, then stir in enoumilk to make a firm but not stiff doug Toss out on a lightly floured board, put o the desired thickness, cut into tiny cir-(a canister top an inch in diameter is good cutter), place close together in a p and bake in a very hot oven ten or fifte

minutes. Serve hot. Chocolate Petit Fours. Make a light plain sponge cake, usi-

wo eggs, one cup sugar, a cup and a que ter of flour, a gill of cold water, a tab spoonful lemon juice, a teaspoonful baki powder, and an ounce grated chocols Beat three minutes, then pour the bati in two pans and bake in a moderate over about twenty minutes. When done is one sheet from the pan and spread with half glass jelly, any kind preferred, the